Wedding Drosses and Accessories-Dear Birds Going Out-A Little

dence of the Richmond Dispatch.] New York, February 19, 1887.
No event possesses more interest to
the feminine world than a wedding,
and the costumes of the bride and her
attendant bridesmalds are the subject of much discussion before the occa-sion, and of considerable comment af-terward, notwithstanding the fact that the changes from season to sason in bridal attire are only those of detail. The best taste in such a toilette pre-

scribes extreme purity and simplicity. White has always beretofore been chosen as most appropriate for a bride's dress, and such, in the main, it will continue to the end of time. A young continue to the end of time. A young lady here who, a few months ago, appeared in a wedding-dress upon which the front panel of the skirt was of pink brocade, has not been followed in the introduction of color for such an occa-sion, and therefore the dress presented in the illustration may be supposed of thite satin. The bodice is cut in a V on the front, but this space is entirely filled with lace, and lace jaboted revers form its border. The sleeves are long. reaching to the waist, and finished with a ruffle of lace. The shape of the bodice is, however, entirely at the option of the wearer. It may be half decollette or entirely so, and the sleeves may reach to the elbows or leave the arms entirely here. The skirt of this arms entirely bare. The skirt of this costume is of the satin, covered entirely with lace, and the over-drapery, ar-ranged very simply and dividing in the



centre, is also satin, which forms the back draping and the full court train. The bride, according to the English custom, carries her prayer-book; the fan and all the accessories to the toi-lette—slippers, hose, gloves, etc.—are all spotless, and the veil, about four feet in

length, is of tulle, a material which has become conventional for this purpose. But though the dress worn on the momentous occasion must be entirely white, those included in the trousseau are, of course, subject entirely to the lady's own taste.

A very nice idea is to develop the different costumes so that they all exhibit a single prevailing color—that which the bride most favors. For instance, if her taste inclines toward red, the travelling, or "going-away" dress may be in a red-and-brown or black checked tweed, the reception costume in garnet, the visiting dress in maroon, morning toilette of pink, and the evening gown in some very dark shade o

Naturally, the number of dresses included in the trousseau is limited by the bride's means, but a single costume for each general social occasion is all that is essential, although two evening toilettes are desirable.

To the most casual observer it is at once apparent that ribbons are the predominant-nay, almost the only-feature in the garniture of ladies' hatsand

bonnets.
"Dead birds" and portions of then are used very sparingly as compared with their frequent employment earlier

in the season, and even ostrich plumes do not seem to be as much employed as usual. Capotes, helmet, and all low shapes are covered with jet, which is laid in symmetrical designs upon the crowns and (upon those shapes which

possess them) upon the brims.

The favor heretofore extended to the capote shows no signs of abatement, and this shape is seen on every side, developed in hundreds of different styles

One very pretty example was covered with vieux rouge velvet; row of small bows of satin ribbon, in nearly the same shade, surrounded the front of the bonnet, but the large bow of picot ribbon which rose loop on loop from the top until it reached about eight inches from the head, was of Nile green. Contrasts seem to be the end and aim of the season's millinery. The bonnet tied with strings of the same color, and a few hollyberries and leaves, with a stray spire of wheat (things seemingly incongruous, but which add to the effect) are added to the garni-

A very neat street dress is in black Ottoman silk, trimmed very richly and handsomely with jet. It has a loose, open vest front, which a zouave jacket leaves fully exposed, and the draperies are bonffant over the hips, falling in natural folds from that point, but jaboted up each side, and forming in front a long pointed apron; both this apron and the zouave jacket have their finished with rows of large cut jet beads, and the entire effect of the dress is at once quiet and elegant.

A little fairy seen upon the street the other day had on a frock of Turkish red cashmere. It was made with the red cashmere. It was made with the usual gathered skirt of children's dresses, but instead of a ribbon sush around her waist she had a broad band of black fox fur, and a deep collar of the same encircled the neck and fell to the shoulders. She looked very com-fortable, and a dress of this description, being very simple, while at the same time not without effectiveness, is certainly more satisfactory than the majority of children's dresses, because, although it takes little enough to clothe although it takes little enough to clothe one of these small people, it is not every mother who realizes how to so dispose of that little to produce a taste-

ful appearance.

I am convinced that if any young lady had but the courage to appear in a dress—say of the Crusading ages (pointed shoes and all) or at least of the time of Henry VIII.—she would make a "hit" in any fashionable ball-room, because the more old-fashioned the garb in which one attires oneself the

more stylish. The gowns of the Directoire are quite au fait—particularly for young ladies of slender figures. These gowns are, perhaps, picturesque, but, having been devised to conceal the deformity of one woman (the Empress Josephine, whose waist occurred where her bust should have been) they take away all form from all other women who adopt them. Yet one great object of an evening gown is to display a woman's form as fully as

In 1832 John Sprain was appointed postmaster at Big Spring. Shelby county, Ill., and he held the place for fifty-four years. Soon after the election of Cleveland Uncle Jack, though a

Democrat, sent in his resignation, and a new man has lately been appointed in his stead. The office is a small a new man has lately been appointed in his stead. The office is a small affair, and Sprain never kept record of the business except in his mind; but at the end of each quarter he promptly remitted to the authorities at Washington the amount due the Government. A short time ago he received a Government warrant for \$170 in payment for his services as postmaster for fifty-four years.

A FEARFUL OLD DRUNKARD. How Old Potter Reformed Under

the Nose of a Locomotive.

"Out on our Nebraska line, near Sutton, Clay county," said a railroader who for many years had owed allegiance to the great Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, "there used to live a man named Potter—a rather old man who had seen better days, but who was named Fotter—a rather old man who had seen better days, but who was then living in a dug-out about two miles from town and close by the rail-road track. He was a fearful old drunkard, too, and used to go to town about every other day and fill up at Pat. Curran's saloon, starting home late in the evening and always taking the railroad track. Being an old man and the railroad track. Being an old man and the railroad track. not able to stand such big and bad es of liquor as Pat. gave him, he often fell down on the track and went

to sleep. Time and again our boys stopped their trains on discovering old stopped their trains on discovering old ally for pensions, would not think it an Potter ahead, and, of course, saved his honor to them or just to the taxlife every time they did it. It got to be so that it was a rule of the road along by Sutton to 'Look out for old 'Potter.' After a time the boys got tired of it and got the local agent to notify the old man that he'd got to keep off the track or get hurt. This had no effect, and Potget and the state of the second o ter used our ties for a bed quite as often as before. One winter's night in 1874 Dave Thompson—he's now superintendent at Lincoln, but he was then a freight conductor-was running an extra cattle train from Lowell, and as they reached the top of the hill going down to Sutton Dave was in the enginecab, and he said:

"'Keep a sharp lookout for old Potter. If he's on let's give him a scare.'

"Pretty soon the engineer sighted a
dilapidated form ahead on the track,

and declared that it was the old man. Whistle for brakes, said Thompson, but let her run pretty free, and we'll shake the old man up a bit. "The boys all entered into the spirit of the thing. Their purpose was to run the locomotive's nose right into the old man and rouse him without hurting him, with the idea of giving him a good

But the weight of the train and the grade proved pretty bad things to calculate to such a fine point, and when the locomotive reached the old man the boys all had their hearts in their throats and a feeling that they were little better than murderers. They jumped down, expecting to find Potter all mashed to pieces, but They jumped down, expecting to there he was under the engine, snug up against the fire-box, where he had been rolled and pushed along on the snow for two or three rods. He was evidently warm on the side next the fire-box and cold on the other side, for just as th boys got to him they heard him mut-"I shay, ole 'oman-shay-ya

pullin' all 'er cover off 'n me.' "Well, the boys got him out, and were delighted to find that he wasn't much hurt. As soon as they got him thoroughly roused he was the most frightened man that ever was. That scare proved his salvation, for he braced up and reformed, and now owns one of the finest, best-stocked farms in Clay county. I got this story from one of our Nebraska men, and know it to be

Bonnie Dundee.

[All the Year Round.] Dundee is one of the most thriving towns in Scotland. It is bonnie Dundee, bright, stirring, and pleasant, with a fine flavor of tarred ropes and tanned nets, of sailcloth and ships, apparel and tacksavory, and yet most welcome odor, of whale and seal oil, when ships come ome from their voyages to the frozen

Little is left of the old towers, and mansions of Dundee, but the Cowgate Port has been spared, more as a religious than a civic memorial : for from the battlements of the gate, in preached the famous George Wishart to the plague-stricken who were camped outside the wall on one side, and on the other to those worthy burghers who had escaped the pest and who stood reverently in the street to listen.

A quaint old story, too, is to be found in the Chronicles of how Henry, Earl of Huntington, brother of King Wiliam the Lion, being abroad on the sea returning from the Crusades, his brother, the King, in joy at his approach, vowed that he would give hin ground on which he should land. Earl landed at Dundee, and, ex voto, a grand church was built, whose noble tower still remains to give dignity to

he aspect of the busy town.

Then there was a terrible storm and ack of Dundee in the civil wars by the oldiers of General Monk, with much plundering of harmless citizens irre-spective of their political or religious inions; while the Governor's head s struck off as a warning to any disposed to over-obstinate resistance to the stablished Government.

A story of somewhat later date is the

urning of Grizel Jeffrey for witchcraft, an occasion for a general holiday. A shipmaster coming into port after many years' foreign trading noticed the ioliday aspect of the town and inquired the cause. This was his native town, he said, and he had come home after long years to see his old mother, and make merry with his friends, and he would be delighted to share their holi-day sports. Then the men of the port pointed out to him the blue cloud of smoke that was rising over the house-tops, and told him they were burning Grizel Jeffrey, that notorious old witch. At that the shipman turned pale and fell against the rigging, when, as soon as he could speak, he bade his men as he could speak, he bade his held cast off the moorings, and so he set sail. And then people remembered that Goody Jeffrey had a son who was a seaman, and they guessed that this must be he who had sailed into the port, and thus he had been welcomed

is of that Sunday just after Christmas, 1879, when in the mist, rain and storm, and the darkness of a winter's night, a train containing nearly ninety per-sons started from the south side of the Tay bridge. This was the largest bridge in the world perhaps—10,612 feet in length, divided into 85 spans, of which widest stretched across 245 feet. The platform was only 15 feet wide, dapted for a single line, and was

88 feet above high-water mark.
In the mist and rain the train departed, but it never reached the further side. There was a desperate leap of all that mass of wood and iron and palpitating human forms, as, with falling circlers and broken columns the whole an awful second of the agony of death for all those living creatures, and then swift doom. Few fragments of the train, and few human bodies were recovered; but some months afterwards the wreck of one of the railway carriages was found on the opposite coast of Norway.

Miss Calhonn, the amateur actre who is to marry a son of Senator Hearst, in rumored defiance of the latTHAT VETO.

MR. CLEVELAND AND THE PAUPER-

ome Views on the Subject-A Patriotic Act-The Revenue-Reform Question Discussed.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., ( February 16, 1887.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: It is appropriate for even the humblest citizen publicly to express his ap-proval and admiration for an unselfish, noble, and patriotic act of a high pubredounds to the public good, as does the veto of President Cleveland of the monstrous "pauper pension bill," for thus it may be truly styled. Self-in-terest might have prompted him to sign it, as pension bills are wonderfully pop-ular with politicians seeking the solfor a year only but for many years.
The brave, wounded, and disabled soldiers, for whose benefit the people are now willingly taxed \$75,000,000 annupayers to pension thousands of those who were probably never in a fight and whose poor relatives may have be-come so by idleness and vicious indulgence unconnected with the war. Under this bill we would have a vast army of pensioners equal to the great standing army of Germany, the oppressive taxation for which has driven thousands of her citizens to America. They will have gained nothing if they are to be taxed to support an equal army of pensioners here, yearly increasing as we recede from the war, although many of these die yearly! After the expiration of more than twenty years since the war it is reasonable to suppose that, urged by an army of interested pen-sion agents, all the wounded and disabled in the war have already obtained pensions, for the payment of whom the people are now, as stated, taxed \$75,-000,000 each year. Shall they be taxed one hundred millions more for their relatives who are poor? The President says, No! Will Congress still demand that they shall be thus still further taxed? Or will that body sustain the President's veto, and thus save enormous sum to the people, and per-haps a still larger one in the not distant future? With the nerve of Andrew Jackson the President has dared to do his duty, regardless of all consequences save the promotion of the public good, the people's welfare and rights.

Supported even by the cry of the Supported even by the cry of the demagogue for more pensions, whilst the worthy and disabled have been supplied with these, and the people are weighed down by taxation, can our legislators face these people with the monstrous proposition still to tax them \$100,000,000? If any of our legisla tors were unpatriotic enough to have been influenced by the soldiers' vote it is hoped that all such will look still further at that immense number of laborers and tax-payers, who too are voters, and who would be grievously oppressed and ground into the dust of poverty by such oppressive taxation, and read their fate in the popular indignation that will retire them, perhaps forever, to private life.

ON THE OTHER HAND, if there are some who have been induced to vote for this monstrous bill, which has been so patriotically vetoed by Mr. Cleveland, with the view of thus spending the surplus revenue to prevent a reduction of our present high war-protective tariff, which is so urgently demanded by the people and earnestly desired by the President, and which the Democrats in their platform promised the people, in order that the millions of dollars which have for many years been annually unjustly transferred from the pockets of the agriculturists and laborers to the manufacturing monopolists shall be stopped retained by the people, they too will see that when this question is more fully discussed before the people that such oppressive class legislation cannot be made a permanent burden upon labor, even by the enactment of the "pension pauper bill," to consume the surplus from taxation wrung from

an unwilling people. Though the Democratic party are pledged to the people to reduce this burden, a few obstructionists amongst the leading Democrats have disregarded their will and their own pledges. These will be held responsible for the continuance of the war taxes, both direct and indirect, which oppress the peo-

Justice to the farmer and fruit-grow er requires that the internal-revenue war taxes upon tobacco and the products of fruits shall be repealed, whilst the high protective tariff, prohibitory in many respects, shall be reduced. Whilst thus doing justice to the tillers of the soil, who should not be discriminated against, we would get rid of a great army of internal-revenue officers, who for twenty years have, of ten by corrupt means, influenced and controlled elections, and for selfish gain have dragged unoffending and peace-able citizens to distant places for trial for pretended offences. Though these abuses have been checked under Mr. Cleveland's Administration, still, under President less regardful of his duties may be renewed in the future.

and the people's rights, the same abuses There is no one for absolute free trade; nor is the principle of protection now an issue in politics, since any tariff for revenue that will raise a sufficient amount to support the Government and pay the debt of the United States will be incidentally sufficiently protective even for Mr. Randall's constituents to manufacture profitably, unless he wishes to make them monopolists, which in the Democratic platform he has pledged himself not to do. Why should he then oppose a decided reduction of the Why refuse to cooperate with the low-tariff men, who are willing to afford all the incidental protection needed by our manufacturers? Why should Mr. Carlisle refuse to repeal the odious internal-revenue laws on tobacco and fruit products if he believes that a reduction of the high prohibitory tariff will increase the revenue from customs sufficiently to dispense with those

direct taxes?
Why should these leaders not compromise their differences and thus cease to thwart the wishes of the people and to relieve them of millions of dollars of taxation which was promised in the

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM? Shall the Democratic party thus fail to carry into effect its pledges as far as they can? They have a majority in the House, and if they cannot agree amongst themselves to reform the revenue system and relieve the oppressed tax-payers, how, in this respect, have they improved upon the Republican policy—that party which has oppressed us for nearly a quarter of a century? Shall facthat party which has oppressed us for nearly a quarter of a century? Shall faction continue these burdens? If the Democratic majority in the House remove this oppression by just and equal revenue laws the Republicans will be responsible if the Senate fail to cooperate in relieving the people from twenty years of war taxes, and the Democrats can go into the next canvass with the vast advantage of having fulfilled their pledges and reduced the people's taxes. In condemning Mr. Randall's high war-tariff views he should be given due credit for his efforts to repeal the unjust internal-revenue laws and the watchfulness with which he has guarded the Treasury against unjust and exorbitant appro-

priations to monopolists directly, as though to make amends for his indirectly favoring monopolists under the high prohibitory tariff system, although the Democratic platform, upon which he says he stands, is opposed to fostering monopolies at the expense of the laborer. However inconsistent he may be upon this question, the Democracy

ing monopolies at the expense of the laborer. However inconsistent he may be upon this question, the Democracy cannot forget that, apart from this, he has always ably advocated the rights of the people and defended the South against her bitter enemies.

All Democrats should agree in reducing the surplus revenue both directly and indirectly, and thus do away with the hundred millions of dollars in a more just manner than the away with the hundred minious of dol-lars in a more just manner than the pauper pension bill will afford—a cor-ruption fund by which poor Republi-can officials and members of Congress even for the last twenty years have be-come millionaires, and the \$800,000,000 appropriated for the navy during that period would better have been sunk into the ocean on account of its de-moralizing influence upon public officials and thus upon the people. Where are the war vessels and cost defences the Republicans promised to build with this immense amount wrung from grinding taxes upon the people? Perhaps Messrs. Sherman and Blaine can give the peo-ple information upon the subject. If

again ask to be trusted with the purse and sword of the Union-of the Gov-We have no navy worthy of the name, nor coast defences. With what do the representatives of the Yankee fishermen, who are now crying loudly for war because Canada has taken some of their fish, propose to fight the greatest naval power of the world, since they would devote the surplus money of the Government to paying pauper pensions? Do they propose to levy several hundred millions of dollars more upon the already sorely-oppressed people to build a navy and coast defences which the Republicans failed to build with \$800,-000,000? If so, this should be done under a Democratic Government and under a Democrate Covernment and under our present able and honest President. At least six years more will be required to accomplish this to a sufficient extent to render us able to fight the British lion upon the ocean and preserve our sea-coast cities from destruction.

We should be in this condition at all

not, how can the Republican party

times. Without regard to the Yankee fish question it would be wise to appro-

of the surplus proposed to be squandered by the pauper pension bill to put our navy and coasts in a respectable

That amount expended under Mr. Cleveland will go vastly farther for this purpose than the \$800,000,000 did under Republican management. Let, then, the Congress sustain the veto and thus use the pauper pension fund. If the prohibitory duties are repealed or made but modestly protective the revenue will be increased thereby, and since under Democratic rule, there will be no millionaires to be manufactured, there will yearly be enough surplus to vastly relieve our tax-payers and to build up a navy worthy of the name— one like that which before the war, ander Democratic rule, displayed the American flag upon every sea and protected American rights in every land. Under the ante-war low tariff whilst

the manufacturers prospered the em-ployés received higher wages, and both mployer and laborer were contented. Then there were no labor-strikes, for nonopolies were not by law fostered at | and 50 Austrian. These are the

the expense of labor. Now the oppression of accumulated capital and monopoly, fostered by the laws enacted by the Republican party during the last quarter of a century, has had much to do with the strikes of dissatisfied employés and laborers. The oppression of capital has, too, en gendered various species of social and political *cranks* to obviate the ills resulting from monopoly; but the remedies are worse than the disease. Whilst George proposes to tax the poor laborer's lot and humble cottage as high as the millionaire's palace, and thus destroy the value of land or enable the rich to monopolize the most of it, other Socialists and Communists wage war against all property and teach the right to murde whose honest labor has enriched them when they are called Nihilists, The Democratic principles which require that all shall be dealt with justly as regards taxation and revenue distribution can only remedy these social evils.
Why should Democrats contend about minor matters when the freedom and happiness of the people are at stake? Why should any of them sup-port pauper pension bills, when the de-fence of the country demands the money left after the high taxes are

If then Congress should fail to sustain the Cresident's veto, when the members appear before the people for reelection, they may and should realize the fact that "Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat." W. G. R.

Sanitary Measures-Proper Care of the Brain. To the Editor of the Dispatch: The human brain, developed by centuries of culture and training, surpassing in size and weight that of all animals except the elephant and the whale, is the instrument by which all the wonlers of modern civilization have been accomplished. Its capabilities, its wants, and the limits of its healthy action form the most important of hycienic considerations. In a former article the influence of education in all its forms as a sanitary measure, by giving exercise to the brain, and there increasing its strength and tone, and that of the nervous system, was duly considered : also, the necessity of good food to supply the waste consequent upon its use. It is equally important that this organ should not be subjected to labor too severe and prolonged, and that it should have proper periods of rest. More work and better work can be accomplished by this course than by carrying our efforts to the point of exhaustion. The present is a time of great intellectual activity. Steam, electricity, and other material agents are doing the drudgery of the world's work and throwing the guidance and control of their wonderful forces upon the human mind and brain. The mental pressure is very great. To meet it there should be parks to refresh and delight the mind their variety and beauty scenes and new experiences to upon our jaded systems; sports and games to relieve the monotony of toil and turn the current of our thoughts

into new channels. The trials, cares, and afflictions of life—many of them unavoidable—are very unfavorable to health. Reason very unfavorable to health. Reason and duty both require, in many instances, that they should be left behind as far as possible by a change of surroundings, or should be crowded out by introducing new impressions in their

tinct enunciation, Lord Randolph Churchill is a terror to reporters, be-cause of the rapidity of his speech. He seldom falls below the rate of 150 words a minute.

It is rumored that the Chicago Eve-ning Mail, ex-Postmaster-General Hat-ton's paper, is about to change hands, the purchaser being Walker Blaine, son of his father. Editor Hatton has said of his latter. Editor flatton has said that there was no foundation for the rumor, except that negotiations were on foot for the purchase of the journal, but nothing definite had been reached. Salvation Oil relieves instantly and cures speedily all bodily pain. Price only 25 cents.

THE GOLDEN FLEECE. A COLLAR BESTOWED UPON THE COURT

comething About the Ristory of the Order-Ceremony of Investiture-

A Paris letter to the Boston Herald says: It is rather singular that the Queen Regent of Spain should have waited until the Count de Paris was banished from France to bestow on him the collar of the Golden Fleece. This is putting the "claimant to the throne" on an equality with the President of the republic with a vengence; and I do not think that this royal move has gained her Majesty any friends in France. She might have been satisfied with the fact that the Count's four uncles—Nemours, Montpensier, Au-male, and Joinville—were long since admitted members of the Toisond Or. The order itself is one of the eldest now in existence. It was instituted on the 10th of January, 1429, by Philip III., surnamed the Good, Duke of Bur-gundy and Count of Flanders, on the occasion of his marriage to the Infanta Isabella, daughter of Juan I. of Portugal. It was intended to be a reward for acts of courage, the membership beign limited to twenty-four knights, and St. Andrew was selected as its patron saint. In 1506 Charles V. increased the membership to fifty-one, and amended the statutes so as to limit their selection to princes, Spanish grandees, and subjects who had rendered eminent service to the State. The grand-mastership was restricted to the head of the house of Burgundy, and it is as the descendant of the Dukes of Burgundy, through the marriage of Archduke Philip I. to Donna Juana, daughter of Ferdinand V. and Isabella, that the King of Spain now fills that office. It is precisely the same order as the Fleece of Gold of Austria-Hun-gary. After the war for the succession this other one was transferred to Spain, with the Flemish provinces of the empire; but, in 1713, the Emperor Charles VI. ceded it back to Austria, and, after a good deal of negotiation, it was agreed that it should be the common appendage of the crowns of Spain and Austria. The object of its founder in instituting it is defined in two lines, which form a part of his epitaph :

"Pour maintenir Peglise, qui est de Dieu aaison, l'ai mis sus le noble ordre qu'ou omme toison."

. Its insignia are: The collar, composed of a double gold chain, the links set with flint stones enamelled blue surrounded with flames and connected by small double links; and a gold pendant attached to the collar by a cross made of a flint stone surrounded by flames, and representing

A GOLDEN FLEECE

or sheep's skin hung by the middle. This collar and pendant are only worn at certain great ceremonies, such as chapter meetings, royal weddings, etc.; on ordinary occasions the pendant, or fleece alone, is worn, hung round the neck by a red ribbon. The cloak is of crimson velvet, lined with white satin and embroidered with a gold St. An drew's cross. The cape is of red velvet. At mourning ceremonies, such as funerals and anniversary masses, the knights wear black coats and caps; at the feasts of the Virgin these are of white moire silk, and the sword belt is gold and the cape red, At the present time there are 100 col-lars of the Golden Fleece—50 Spanish

sonal property of the King of Spain and the Emperor of Austria, to whom they must be returned on the death of the knights. The ceremony of investi-ture is as follows: The delegate appointed by the Spanish or Austrian Government, and two godfathers, who must be members of the order, go to (or Excellency) a chevalier-confrère of the worthy order of the Golden Fleece. and for that purpose his Majesty has commissioned M. —, who requests to know whether your Highness accepts this appointment, so that he may be-stow it upon you in lieu and place of his Majesty. I have come to ask your Highness if you consent to your ap-pointment into the order and accept the investiture." The answer is given with the words, "Je l'admets, et l'accepte." Then the secretary of the hands it to the delegate, who in turn transfers it to the new knight, to whom the secretary delivers a receipt for the entrance fee; the delegate now takes the collar from its case, but before he places around the neck of the knight latter pronounces a vow to defend and support the Catholic Church and reli-gion—an oath which President Grevy was, at his request, dispensed from taking when he received the collar two years ago. The delegate then asks the following questions: "His Majesty the King of Spain (or Emperor of Austria), chief and grand master of the order, wishing to give your Excellency a proof of the high esteem that he has for you, and hoping to see you contri-bute to the dignity and honor of this worthy order, wishes you one of its knightly brothers. Does your Highness promise to wear these insignia without forfeiture to honor, and to always show yourself worthy of the favor of which you are the object? The answer to this question is, "I promise it." Then the delegate asks : "Does your Highness accept the oath of the order which is known to you?" When the answer, "I accept it, been made the two sponsors take the knight by the arms, and the delegate

passes the collar over his head, after which the secretary draws up in French a minute of the proceedings, which is signed by the knight, his sponsors, and the secretary.

All three Presidents of the third French republic, M. Thiers, Marshal MacMahon, and M. Grevy, were in turn thus honored by the late King of Spain, it being one of the traditions of the Spanish Government to show this courtesy to the Chief Magistrate of France, be he king, emperor, or presi-dent. A careful record is kept of the "ORDER OF DESCENT" OF EACH COLLAR, and thus it is known that the one bestowed by Ferdinand V. on Christo-pher Columbus is the one now held by King Hubmert of Italy. M. Thiers's collar once belonged to Prince Alex-ander of Orange, heir to the crown of the Netherlands; M. Grévy received the collar that once belonged to M. Guizot; the late Prince Frederic Charles of Prussia, better known as the Red Prince, died in possession of the one worn by the Duke of Alba, while the one bestowed on Fernando Cortez for the conquest of Mexico, one of the most exquisite in workman-ship in the whole collection, is now held by the Crown Prince of Germany. Since the death of Alphonso XII., his widow, as Queen Regent, bears the title of chief and grand master of the order. Its members in order of seniority, are: King Don Francis d'Assisse, Count d'Aquilla, Count de Trepani, the Emperor of Brazil, Duke de Valençay, the King of Holland, Duke de Nemours, Francois II. de Bourbon, Duke d'Aumale, Duke de Montpensier, Prince de Joinville, Prince of Wales, the Emperor of Germany, Duke of Parma, Prince Louis Ferdinand of Bavacia, the King of Portugal, the Crown Prince of Germany, Don François Marie de Bourbon, the King

Count de Cheste, Marquis de Nova-iehes, Marquis de Molins, Duke de lesto, Marshal MacMahon, Prince von Bismarck, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Bismarck, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimer, Count Adlerberg II., Prince Frederic Albert of Prussia, M. Canovas del Castillo, Marquis de Santa Cruz, Marquis de Barzallana, the Grand Duke of Baden, Don Martimez de Campos, the Prince Royal of Italy, M. Pereira de Mello, the Sultan of Turkey, the Infant don Antonio d'Orleans de Bourbon, the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, M. Jules Grévy, the Crown Prince of Russia, the Crown Prince of Denmark, Prince Albert William Henry of Prus-Prince Albert William Henry of Prussia, the Emperor of Japan, Duke d'Operto, Count d'Eu, Marquis de Reinosa, Marquis de Corvera, Duke de Coimbre, Marquis de la Habana. The only Spanish collar vacant is the one of the late Count de Trani, who received it in 1852. It is this which will be given to the Count de Paris, and it is proba ble that his investure will take during his coming visit to Lisbon. His uncles, the Dukes de Nemours and Montpensier, will most likely act as his

Chief of the Signal Service.

Captain Adolphus W. Greely has been made chief of the signal service, with the rank and pay of a brigadier-general. He has long been connected with that branch of the War Depart-

General Greely is best known to fame as commander of the Greely Polar ex-pedition, the survivors of which were rescued in the summer of 1884. In that capacity his explorations extended over three degrees of latitude and nearly forty degrees of longitude. He virtually ascertained the true outline of Grinnell Land; crossed from east to



west and on the northern coast Greenland, and went one gree of latitude and ten mont of the Nares expedition. saved and are of great value. Both abroad and at home General Greely's achievements in the dreary north have

buryport, Mass., in 1844. During the war he entered the army as a private soldier. He was made second lieutenant March 18, 1863, and first lieutenthe new knight and announce to him his selection by saying: "His Majesty the King of Spain (or Emperor of Austria) has appointed your Highness orably mustered out. Upon the reto the Fifth cavalry, and became first lieutenant in 1873. He became one of its officers when the Signal-Service Bureau was formed. This distinguished public servant is a married man, and a domestic felicity after his long and dangerous absence in the Polar regions.

rice is tall and slender, apparenty hard-

David Turple, Senator-Elect from Indiana.

Kenyon College, the same State, in 1848: was admitted to the bar in 1849, and began practice at Logansport, Ind. In 1852 he was a member of the Indiana House of Representatives. He was appointed a Common Pleas judge in in 1856, both of which positions he resigned. In 1858 he was again a member of the State House of Representa-tives. When Jesse D. Bright was ex-pelled from the Senate in 1862, under charges of disloyalty, Judge Turpie was elected as a Democrat for the un-expired part of Senator Bright's term, serving from January 22d to March 3, 1863. During the last few years he has done little either in politics or business, being well-to-do and fond of spendin his time in good company in the hotels of Indianapolis and elsewhere. In per-son he stands about five feet eight inches in height, and weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds. He wears an iron-gray beard on the lower part of his face. His complexion is described by a man who knows him well as of mingled blue and red. He is a good lawyer and an elo quent speaker, excelling as a maker of phrases which "bite worse than old cheese." Making this capability the more striking, the Judge is nervous in manner, said to be an effect of excessive smoking. In literature the Senator-elect is entitled to a re-nown he has not yet received. He is conversant with Shakspeare and all the standard poets, and commands the abil-ity to quote extensively from them; and is said to be equally at home with Ho-mer and other classical authors, and to be so learned in the Bible as to excite the envy of the clergy.

the envy of the clergy.

Two years ago he lost his wife, a lady of superior beauty and cultivation. He has one child, a daughter, the light and ornament of his household.

Verdict of a coroner's jury: "Died from want"—of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, 25 cents,

sponsors on that occasion: ADOLPHUS W. GREELY.

The Clerk of the Weather, Appointed

ment at Washington known as the sig-nal service, and is well-equipped for taking the entire charge of it, as suc-cessor to the late General Hazen. His promotion was generally expected.



grees of longitude beyond the furthest point reached by Lieutenant Beaurecords of the mass of scientific know-ledge gathered by the party during their two years at Lady Franklin bay were been honored with the recognition of learned bodies, as well as rewarded with popular admiration.
Adolphus W. Greely was born at New-

In person the Chief of the Signal Ser

ly the man to outlive his hardy companions in the struggle against cold and nunger which he survived but which killed most of them.

David Turpie was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in which Cincinnati is

situated, July 8, 1829. He graduated at

of Denmark, the Czar of Russia, the Crown Prince of Portugal, Count de Punonrostro, Prince Eugene de Savoie-Carignau, the King of Greece, Count of Flanders, Duke de Fernan-Nunez, the King of Sweden and Norway,

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CROW! CROW! PIMBERTON-ITS ENTERPRISES AND ITS SURROUNDINGS The New Depot-Manufactures-A Poultry Raising Establishment-How it is Conducted.

PEMBERTON, GOOCHLAND COUNTY, / February 18, 1887. I venture to send you a few items from this rapidly-improving and growing section of the Richmond and Alleghany railroad. It is situated about forty-six miles from Richmond and access the river from the form. across the river from the town of Cartersville, in Cumberland county. Pemberton is now the railroad station, just

For long time the railroad compan

facilities for loading and unloading freight are good, and there are sepa-

rate reception-rooms in the building for ladies and gentlemen. The neigh-

borhood, too, is a very desirable one, and numbers among its residents the Stokeses, Seldens, Hobsons, Ruther-

IMPROVEMENTS.

other manufacturing enterprise.

A BIG POULTRY ESTABLISHMENT.

modate 1,000 layers. Not far off is the

This is a two-story structure, the entire eastern exposure being

constructed of glass, so as to secure warmth for the young birds. In one end of the building is a room in which

the incubator is placed. As the young chicks are hatched out they are placed

in their compartments under glass.

This enterprise is only in its infancy as yet; but, as such enterprises are successful in the North, there is no reason

more propitious. Mr. U. H. Oakey

THE CROPS.

Our people are hoping for good sea-sons. Though discouraged, they are

One or two of the papers, says the

Philadelphia Times, which forced At

torney-General Garland out of the Cabi-

net last spring have appointed Speaker Carlisle Secretary of the Treasury in

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FOR SALE, THIS SPRING, AT MY

nursery on Nine-Mile road, 2,000 FRUIT FREES, comprising Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, therries, Quince. Also, SMALL FRUIT— Grapes, Raspberries, Strawberries, Black-berries, Currents, Goeseberries,

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J. J. HAWKES, Venable street, Richmond, Va.

ja 19-3m

More anon.

house for the rearing of little chicks.

a fine farm in this vicinity.

as in old times it was the canal wharf, from which passengers and freight are embarked and disembarked for a large section of country on both sides of the river. In those canal days the place Have been in the drug and me twenty-five years. Have been CUTICUBA RESERVES since to They lead all others in their was better known as Cartersville THE NEW DEPOT.

used a temporary freight-house nearly a mile east of the splendid new iron In our house of the work, and the RESOLVENT an bridge which now spans the James at a point about the centre of the town of Cartersville; but this being an inconvenient location the company abandon-COVINGTON, KY. ed it, and have recently completed and occupied a splendid new slate-covered CUTICURA REMEDIES are a depot immediately opposite the south portal of the bridge. A new road has been made from the end of the bridge to the depot, the surface of

MILK CRUST, DANDRUPP, ECZEMA, AND ALL SCALP HUMORS CURED

Last November my list three years, fell against a he was running, and cut right after that he broke o head, face, and left car. I ha Dr. —, to attend him, but he doctor could not cure him, face, and left car were in a f-he auffered terribly. I caught

SEND FOR" HOW TO CURE SETS DUDY AS which is slate-covered, thus doing away with the mud with which the SKIN Blemishes, Pimples, Rus 12 ... people of this county have so long contended. The depot is so construct-ACHE! ACHE!! ACHI ed that the train-dispatcher can sit at Sharp Aches and Pahis instrument and see approaching trains from either east or west. The



foords, and other prominent citizens. Colonel Randolph Harrison, State Commissioner of Agriculture, also has Quite a number of improvements have been made or are in contempla-Being reduced almost to a s being able to walk even with tion in and around Pemberton. Among these is an extensive sumac- and barkmill, which seems to be doing a good business, and from which hundreds of car-loads of freight are shipped anhave thrown away my cellent health. I believe that a will cure the worst case of Ehen The change in the depot, too, seems to have given an impetus to the real estate business, for I learn that a number of lots have been sold near the depot, and it is expected that they will

be built upon at an early day. There is also talk of the establishment of an-STATEMENT OF REV. R. M. PRIK. EIRRENVILLE, N. C., Ju. Dear Sirs,—About four tacked with what the p Neuralgle Rheumatish Erysipelas, My appetit and I had an internative regular pulsations of Among these new enterprises is the extensive poultry establishment of Fisher & Oakey. This is located a short distance from the depot, and comprises the necessary buildings for carry ing on a business of this kind. The dwelling-house is the first building ap-proached. North of this is located the ouse for fancy fowls. In length it is about thirty feet, and is divided into five compartments, in which are found high-bred Golden Spangled Polish, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, and Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks. Near by is the house for laying stock and sit-ters. This house was built to accom-

> "Treatise on Blood- and Shin-Dis THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY Drawer E. Atlanta

fe 15-1w DRUGS, MEDICINES, 40

ful in the North, there is no reason why they should not be doubly so in A POWERFUL DISINFECTAN

the South, where the climate is so much who has the immediate management of the establishment, is from Salem, Va., and is well known in connection with the Norfolk and Western and Richmond and Alleghany railroads, with

both of which companies he has lived. The other member of the firm is Mr. E. H. Fisher, of your city, who was once a member of the staff of the DENNYROYAL PHAL CHESTER'S ENGLISH."
only genuine. Safe and alwa-ware of worthless imitations. turn mail. Name paper. CHEMICALCO., 2313 Madison sons. Though discouraged, they are not in despair. They ploughed and cultivated their low-lands after three successive floods last year, and with a dry fall, it was November, and even later, before they finished their seeding. I am sorry to say that as yet the promise of a good crop in the James-river valley is very uncertain.

More anon.

PERMERTON.

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